

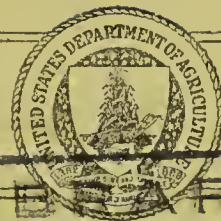
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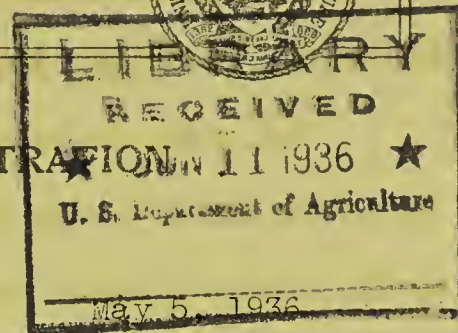


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ADDITIONAL SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES
ANNOUNCED FOR NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Soil-building practices which will qualify farmers in the North Central Region for class II payments under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program have been supplemented in line with recommendations made by State Committees and Land Grant Colleges, it was announced today by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The list of soil-building practices now includes the following: (1) new seedings of legumes, (2) new seedings of perennial grasses, (3) legumes for green manure, (4) green manure crops following truck crops, (5) cover crops in commercial orchards, small fruit plantings and vineyards, (6) application of mineral supplements, (7) planting of forest trees, (8) planting of rye as a nurse crop in western Nebraska and western South Dakota, (9) strip farming in western Nebraska and western South Dakota, and (10) terracing.

Like the original list announced for the North Central Region on April 1, the additional practices approved by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace will apply uniformly throughout the Region except for slight variations in certain designated

areas. The North Central Region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

New seedings of perennial grasses on crop land or non-crop pasture land have been added to the list of approved practices at rates varying from 75 cents to \$2, except crested wheat grass for which the rate is \$3 an acre. To the new seedings of legumes, vetch, crimson clover and annual sweet clover (Hubam) have been added at the \$1-an-acre rate.

In order that truck crop farmers and fruit growers may cooperate in the performance of good soil-building practices, a payment of \$1 an acre will be made for planting specified green manure crops following truck crops or for using certain cover crops in orchards and vineyards. These crops include rye, oats, barley, annual grasses, or mixtures of these crops with legumes. As green manure crops, however, they must not be turned under until they have attained at least two months' growth, and as winter cover crops they must not be pastured nor harvested for grain or hay.

Phosphates and potash have been added to ground limestone as mineral supplements for which Class II payments may be earned if they are applied according to approved recommendations. Heavy cropping of the soil in many areas has caused a deficiency of these minerals which are necessary for the successful establishment of legumes and other soil-conserving crops. Appropriate substitutes for these minerals are permitted upon approval of the State Committee. A payment for gypsum has been provided for in such areas of a State as the State Committee designates are in need of calcium and sulphur to establish and maintain legumes and grasses.

In portions of western Nebraska and South Dakota, the combination of climate and light sandy soil has brought certain soil problems peculiar to this part of the Region. This territory, which has been designated as Area "A",

includes 63 counties in western Nebraska and 49 counties in western South Dakota. In this area, where the planting of a nurse crops is necessary for establishing pasture grasses, a payment of 30 cents an acre will be made for using rye as a nurse crop provided the rye is not harvested nor used as grain or hay.

Since strip cropping is recognized as a valuable method for preventing wind erosion, a payment of from 50 to 75 cents per acre will be made to farmers in Area "A" who practice strip cropping in 1936.

Payments for terracing to prevent erosion on rolling land will be made only in the areas and in the manner recommended by the State Committee. The payment will be 40 cents per 100 feet of terrace, if the total amount per acre does not exceed \$2.

All soil-building practices are required to be carried out in accordance with good farming practices, using such methods and such kinds and quantities of seeds and other materials as conform to good farming practices. In no event will payment be made when all or part of the seed, labor or materials used are furnished free or paid for by any State or Federal agency.

The Class II or soil-building payment is in addition to the Class I or soil-conserving payment which will be made to farmers who plant a part of their soil-depleting base acreage to soil-conserving crops. In general, the Class II payment rates have been set to cover from 60 to 75 percent of the cost of seed or other direct outlays.

There is a top limit, however, on the total amount of Class II payment a farmer may receive. This limit, which is called his soil-building allowance, is the same number of dollars as there are acres of soil-conserving crops on his farm in 1936. If the acreage of soil-conserving crops on a farm in 1936 totals 40 acres, the soil-building allowance for this farm is \$40. The farmer would earn part or all of his allowance, depending upon the amount for which he would qualify by planting the new seedlings of specified crops or by adopting other approved practices.

The approved practices which will qualify farmers in the North Central Region for class II payments, the conditions for payment, and the amount of payment which may be allowed per acre, are as follows:

Practice and Conditions	Payment per acre
(a) <u>New Seedings of Legumes:</u>	
Growing of any of the following legumes on crop land in 1936 when seeded between October 1, 1935, and September 30, 1936, inclusive. <u>1/</u>	
1. Alfalfa, sericea.	\$2.00
2. Red clover, mammoth clover.	1.50
3. Alsike clover, sweet clover, white clover, Korean lespedeza, vetch, crimson clover, annual sweet clover (Hubam).	1.00
4. Legume mixtures or mixtures of legumes and the perennial grasses listed under (b) "New Seedings of Perennial Grasses" which contain 50 percent or more of alfalfa, sericea, red clover, or any two or more of these legumes.	1.50
5. Legume mixtures or mixtures of legumes and the perennial grasses listed under (b) "New Seedings of Perennial Grasses" which contain 50 percent or more of alsike clover, sweet clover, white clover, Korean lespedeza, vetch, crimson clover, and any two or more of these legumes.	1.00
(b) <u>New Seedings of Perennial Grasses:</u>	
Growing of any of the following grasses on crop land or on non-crop pasture land in 1936 when seeded between October 1, 1935, and September 30, 1936, inclusive.	
1. Crested wheat grass.	\$3.00
2. Blue grass (Kentucky and Canadian).	2.00
<u>1/</u> If non-leguminous hay and pasture grasses, such as timothy, are seeded with a legume or legume mixture they must be in addition to the normal quantities of these legume seeds used when such legumes are seeded without the addition of non-leguminous hay and pasture grass seeds.	

Practice and Conditions	Payment per Acre
3. Bromegrass, orchard grass, slender wheat grass, and western wheat grass, or mixtures of two or more of these grasses. Reed canary grass when seeded on low wet lands not adapted to other types of grasses. Permanent pasture mixtures of grasses or grasses and legumes containing at least 40 percent of bluegrass or crested wheat grass.	\$1.50
4. Permanent pasture mixtures of grasses or grasses and legumes containing at least 40 percent of bromegrass or orchard grass or slender wheat grass or western wheat grass, or mixtures of two or more of these grasses, or reed canary grass when seeded on low wet lands not adapted to other types of grasses.	1.25
5. Redtop or permanent pasture mixtures of grasses or grasses and legumes containing at least 40 percent of redtop.	.75
(c) <u>Legumes for Green Manure:</u>	
Plowing under as green manure between January 1, 1936, and September 30, 1936, inclusive, any of the following crops grown on crop land.	
1. Soybeans, cowpeas, and Canadian field peas if the entire growth is plowed under.	1.50
(d) <u>Green Manure Crop Following Truck Crop:</u>	
Plowing or disking under as green manure between January 1, 1936, and September 30, 1936, inclusive, of any of the following crops grown on crop land, provided that the crop has attained at least two months' growth.	
1. Rye, oats, barley, annual grasses, or mixtures of any of these with legumes, seeded following the harvesting of any commercial truck crop, including potatoes and sweet potatoes.	1.00
(e) <u>Cover Crops in Orchards and Vineyards:</u>	
Plowing or disking under between March 1, 1936, and July 1, 1936, inclusive, of any of the following winter cover crops on crop land in orchards and vineyards, provided that the crop is not pastured or harvested for grain or hay.	
1. Rye, oats, barley, annual grasses, mixtures of these or mixtures of any of these with legumes.	1.00

Practice and Conditions	Payment per Acre
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(f) Limestone:

Application on crop land or non-crop pasture land between January 1, 1936, and September 30, 1936, inclusive, of the following minimum amounts of ground limestone per acre.

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| 1. Two tons of ground limestone or its equivalent. <u>2/</u> | \$2.50 |
| 2. One ton of ground limestone or its equivalent <u>2/</u> in areas approved by the State Committee. | 1.25 |
| 3. 500 pounds of finely ground limestone on crop land with new seedings of legumes. <u>3/</u> | 1.00 |
| 4. 1,000 pounds of finely ground limestone on pasture. <u>3/</u> | 2.00 |

(g) Phosphates:

Application between January 1, 1936, and September 30, 1936, inclusive, on crop land used for the growing of legumes or grasses and from which crop land no soil depleting crop is harvested in 1936 or planted for harvest in 1937, or on non-crop pasture land, the following minimum amounts of phosphate materials per acre.

2/ Ground limestone is a product obtained by grinding calcareous or dolomitic limestone not less than 90 percent of which should pass a 10-mesh sieve. It should contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 90 percent of calcium carbonate. Quantities of other calcareous substances equivalent to one ton of ground lime are: hydrated lime, 1600 pounds; and marl, two cubic yards. Other calcareous materials may be substituted for ground limestone provided the State Committee establishes for each such substitute a minimum application which shall be equivalent to the specified minimum application of ground limestone.

3/ Finely ground limestone is a product obtained by grinding calcareous or dolomitic limestone not less than 90 percent of which should pass a 30-mesh sieve. It should contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 90 percent of calcium carbonate.

Practice and Conditions	Payment per Acre
1. 200 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent. <u>4/</u>	\$1.50
2. 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent. <u>4/</u>	2.25
3. 500 pounds of rock phosphate or basic slag.	2.25
(h) <u>Potash:</u>	
Application between January 1, 1936, and September 30, 1936, inclusive, in such areas as are designated by the State Committee, on crop land used for the growing of legumes or grasses and from which crop land no soil depleting crop is harvested in 1936 or planted for harvest in 1937, or on non-crop pasture land, the following minimum amounts of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent per acre. <u>5/</u>	
1. 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash, in areas approved by the State Committee.	1.00
(i) <u>Gypsum:</u>	
Application between January 1, 1936, and September 30, 1936, inclusive, in such areas as are designated by the State Committee, on crop land used for the growing of legumes and from which crop land no soil depleting crop is harvested in 1936, or planted for harvest in 1937, the following minimum amounts of gypsum per acre.	
1. 200 pounds of gypsum.	1.50
(j) <u>Planting of Forest Trees:</u>	
Planting of forest trees on crop land or non-crop pasture land between January 1, 1936, and September 30, 1936, inclusive. Such plantings are to be in accord with State Forestry recommendations.	5.00

4/ 16 percent superphosphate shall contain 16 percent by weight of available phosphoric acid. Other phosphates may be substituted for 16 percent superphosphate, provided that the quantity of such substitute applied shall contain not less than the quantity by weight of available phosphoric acid contained in the specified quantity of 16 percent superphosphate.

5/ 50 percent muriate of potash shall contain not less than 50 percent by weight of water soluble potash. Other materials containing potash may be substituted for 50 percent muriate of potash, provided that the quantity of such substitute applied shall contain not less than the quantity by weight of water soluble potash contained in 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

Practice and Conditions	Payment per Acre
(k) <u>Rye:</u>	
For Area "A", growing in 1936 of rye as a nurse crop for seeded or volunteer perennial grasses when seeded between October 1, 1935, and September 30, 1936, inclusive, and not pastured or harvested for grain or hay.	\$.30
(1) <u>Strip Fallow:</u>	
For Area "A", cultivation of fallow, in strips not more than 15 rods in width, running at right angles to the prevailing wind, sufficiently to prevent weed growth and conserve moisture.	
1. With intervening strips of approximately the same width used for the production of crops which may be harvested,	.50 per acre for the acreage in the field strip fallowed.
2. With intervening strips of approximately the same width of stubble left uncultivated in 1936.	.75 per acre for the acreage in the field strip fallowed.
(m) <u>Terracing:</u>	
Terracing in such areas and in such manner as are designated by the State Committee. No payment will be made for terracing unless, (1) the County Committee after inspection has determined the acreage on the farm upon which terracing was practicable; (2) has approved in writing the terracing of such acreage.	.40 per hundred feet in the terrace; not in excess of \$2 per acre.